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Shanunga Iris Gardens
Cape Elizabeth, Maine

Location of Shanunga Iris Gardens

The gardens are four miles from Portland, Maine, and are usually visited by automobile.

It is a little over a mile walk from the car line. The "Pond Cove" or "South Portland Heights" car may be taken on Congress Street going west. After about fifteen minutes' ride get off at Sawyer Street.

Summer residence, Sawyer Street, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Telephone Forest 1684-R.

City residence and **mail address**, Mrs. Walter E. Tobie, 3 Deering Street, Portland, Maine, Telephone Forest 1684-W.

See page 28 for general information

Foreword - 1928

This is the fourth year that I have issued a catalogue, but in that short time I have found reasons for changing some of my ideas.

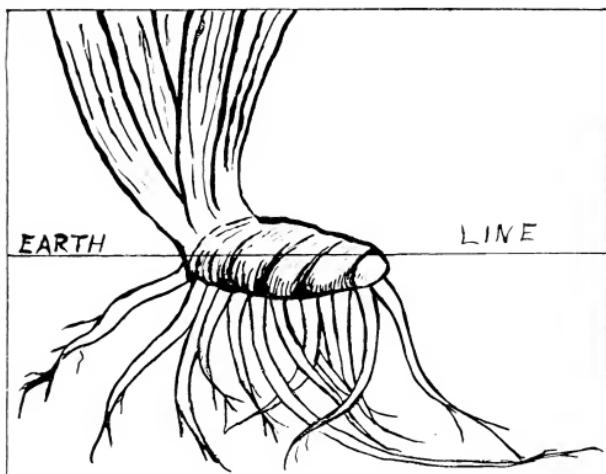
It is about ten years since I began to really study the Bearded Iris, and I find it more interesting as the years pass. Each year I eliminate many of the older varieties from my garden to make room for newer ones that are real improvements. Some of the varieties that do not please me in my garden make a fine showing in a friend's garden where the soil and other conditions are more to their liking. Even in my garden, varieties that have not come up to their catalogue description in one place, when moved a few feet prove their real worth by growing and flowering beautifully.

I did not print the rating figures last year as a new Symposium was planned for 1927. As it is not complete at this date, I shall put 1922 ratings at the left of the varietal name.

In 1927 I had my first experience of direct importing. I am looking forward to the coming blooming season with keener anticipation than ever before. Among my importations is the much talked of new yellow variety "W. R. Dykes," which is described in the English Iris Society's Bulletin as "absolutely staggering and certainly the most wonderful new thing in Irises we have ever had. As an Iris it is **perfect** in height, size, form, branching, free flowering and **pure yellow.**" The demand is so much greater than the supply that the price is still practically prohibitive. Other importations are "Chasseur," "Duchess Sarah," "Evadne," "Gabriel," "Germain Perthuis," "Moonlight," "Olive Murrell," "Ophelia," "Peau Rouge," "Romola," "Sir Michael," "Wedgewood," and so on to the end of the list. None of these new ones can be sold from my garden until the United States Department of Agriculture permits it.

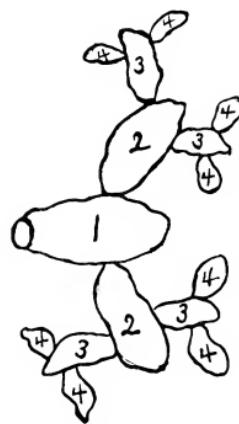
For Beginners

The most common mistake is to plant Irises too deeply. After an Iris has been growing for a few weeks it should look as in the sketch above—"like a duck on the water." Just cover the rhizome, as the thick fleshy part of the root is called. After one or two rains the top is usually exposed as seen in the sketch.



It is sometimes a disappointment to beginners who have ordered choice and rare varieties to find that they do not receive groups or large clumps of rhizomes. The sketch gives an idea of a standard division. In the inexpensive varieties a group is often sent. I am always pleased to surprise my customers with generous specimens, and when I have a large surplus often put in extras.

1. "Grandparents"
2. "Daughters"
3. "Grand-daughters"
4. "Great Grand-daughters"



An ordinary healthy rhizome increases in this way. After several years the younger rhizomes form almost a complete circle about the old rhizome. The old rhizome usually withers or rots away and should be cut out to give more room for the younger growth.

Bearded Iris should be divided in from three to six years or when the flowering becomes diminished.

When dividing and replanting, set rhizomes several inches apart. The number of inches must be determined by whether or not a quick garden effect is wanted. For quick mass effect six to nine inches would be about right, but if they are planted twelve inches apart they will not require dividing so soon.

In ordering for landscape or garden effect we would advise getting three or more of a kind. In the less expensive varieties they are often sold for a little less where three or more are ordered.

Soil and Fertilizers.

First Irises must have good drainage and plenty of sun. They will grow in almost any soil but must not be crowded by other plants or stand in moisture. This is one cause of root rot. Do not mistake the rotting of the "grand-parent" root for the disease called root-rot. The first is simply the natural way of getting rid of the old rhizome.

It is well to add lime, bone meal, and wood or coal ashes about once a year, at any season that is most convenient for the gardener to scatter it on and work it into the soil. Ours is rather a clayey soil. If your soil is sandy you will not need the coal ashes. Never use barn-yard manure.

The Iris is rather a shallow rooter, making it very easy to dig and easy to plant.

They stand severe frost and enjoy the dry, hot summers that we often have. They love to bake in the sun after their season of bloom is over. We seldom water them artificially, but it is said that they bloom best if they have an average amount of rain before their blooming season. So, if your garden is sunny, well drained, that is on a slope or side hill, you may hope for great success in the growing of Irises.

Almost any garden has plenty of moisture in Spring and again we usually have Fall rains which are very beneficial in enlarging the root growth.

It is a joy to find a perennial which can be so easily handled and grown in Maine and it is a pleasure to be able at any season to take up either a small section or a whole plant for a gardening friend.

Time to Plant.

July is the preferred time to divide and replant, although the Bearded Irises may be moved at any time that the soil can be worked, even when they are in full bloom. One great advantage in planting at this time is that they may more easily be arranged for blending colors. I divided my expensive plants after the flowering season, sometimes even waiting several weeks longer for seed to mature.

If Irises are planted, in Maine, after September first, care must be taken that they are covered with evergreen or some similar covering to keep the rhizomes from being heaved by the freezing and thawing of Winter and early Spring. After the first Winter they will need no covering. My Irises have all stood weather as low as 20 below zero and as high as 90 to 100 above.

Troubles

Irises are sometimes troubled with root rot. This may be cut away and destroyed, but if they are planted in a well drained, sunny position, there is seldom much of such trouble. Another trouble which sometimes occurs is borers. With a little experience one can see where the small borer is at work and check it before it gets into the root.

Another trouble which makes the foliage unsightly is "leaf spot." This trouble is said to be more prevalent in Europe than in America.

During recent years, both in this country and Europe, the growing of Irises has become a fad with many gardeners and many have tried the fascinating pastime of growing new varieties from seed. Many hours are spent by the originators in the blooming season in hybridizing.

Hybrid Irises are not usually prolific seeders, so great care is taken of the seed pods which are formed during the Summer. They are carefully marked, checked in lists and guarded until at last the tip of the pod opens, showing that they are ripe enough to pick.

The seeds are carefully stored until late in the Fall when they are planted. They are not planted earlier because it is best for them not to germinate until the following Spring.

New and fine varieties seldom come from chance seeding and it is desirable to use very fine robust varieties for seed parents. The common Irises are very apt to produce rather mediocre seedlings.

It is with great expectations that we see the tiny seedlings come up in May, and we transplant when they show three or four small leaves, to about nine inches apart. All this first Summer they just grow leaves and form roots. Perhaps the second Summer some of the seedlings may bloom, but more often it will be the third or fourth Summer before they bloom and show their color and shape.

After working over the seedling beds all this time it is with intense interest that we go each day to see the new blooms. The merits of each is decided upon, and some may even be thought worthy of a name, and later be introduced to the public.

As you become better acquainted with growing Irises, perhaps you will try hand pollination and grow some original varieties from your own seeds. You surely have an interesting adventure before you.

The American Iris Society was formed in 1920 and is in a very thriving condition at the present time. Join it by all means and get all of their back bulletins if you are studying Irises. The Symposium in Bulletin 5 of the Society, published May, 1922, expresses in percentage the consensus of opinion of twenty-three of the foremost iris specialists in the country. The figures given to the left of the name of variety indicates for the amateur far truer values than can be given by the works of any one grower.

In the case of novelties no rating has been possible and the purchasers only guide is the description of the variety and the reputation of the introducer.

Bulletins 6 and 7 give authoritative descriptions of almost all the varieties I list, and Bulletin 1 is on culture. I believe you may purchase the Bulletins, without becoming a member, by writing to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. J. B. Wallace, Jr., 129 Church Street, New Haven, Conn. The Society recommends for discard all varieties rated below 60 per cent. I list none below 70 per cent.

At the right of the name of each variety will be found the name of the originator, together with the year introduced.

The standards are the upright petals and the falls the drooping petals.

In the following list of my Irises, I have not given the height as I find it differs in different gardens and in different parts of my own garden.

Irises are almost indescribable, as one little girl said in trying to describe the Iris, "I really can't tell you what color it is, but it's every kind of fairy color."

The description in this list are from observations in my own gardens and in many cases from the descriptions given in the catalogues of the originators. The rather odd terms of Dr. Ridgeway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature" will be noticed in many of the descriptions.

My stock of the more recent introductions is limited. I offer this list chiefly for the convenience of my garden visitors who take more than a passing interest in the Iris. The Irises at Shanunga bloom all through June, several hundred varieties, but the height of the bloom is usually toward the middle of the month. The earliness or lateness of the Spring makes the exact time uncertain. We appreciate having our visitors express their opinions of our new seedling blooms.

You are welcome to our gardens at all seasons if you enjoy the bulbs of Spring, the little rock plants, and the perennials.

Iris List for 1928

	Achates. (Perry 1923) A new English variety. Not yet rated	\$1.00
83	Afterglow. (Sturt. 1917) Misty lavender lit with yellow center .....	.50
89	Alcazar. (Vilm. 1910) One of the indispensable garden Irises, of sturdy growth, with enormous flowers. Standards lavender violet. Falls velvety purple. The parent of many of my finest seedlings .....	.50
78	Amas. (Col. by Foster in Asia Minor 1885) Very large beautiful, blue-purple flower. "One of the parents of Dominion and Lent A. Williamson"	2 for .50
94	Ambassadeur. (Vilm. 1920) Large flowers of rich velvety reddish-purple. Vigorous grower. Late. Very popular. Tall	1.00
83	Ambigu. (Vilm. 1916) Smoky-red and reddish- brown .....	.50
	Amnaris. (Millet 1925) One of the novelties of recent introduction	5.00
84	Anna Farr. (Farr 1913) A beautiful plicata. White with violet frill .....	.75
77	Anne Leslie. (Sturt. 1917) Standards white faintly flushed with rose, falls dahlia carmine .....	.75
86	Ann Page. (Newlands 1919) The shape and poise of the large lavender-blue flowers are per- fect, the stems well branched	3.00
	Aphrodite. (Dykes 1922) Pure bright violet-pink self. Should be included in every modern collection. A strong grower. Scented	7.50
83	Archeveque. (Vilm. 1911) French origin. A combination of rich violet-purple and bright crim- son-purple. Small flower. Rather dwarf. Early ..	.50
	Arlington. (Simpson 1923) Large flowers of rich red-purple tones on well-branched stalk. Yellow beard	2.50

92	Asia. (Yeld 1916) A soft lavender with an undertone of yellow	3.00
79	Autocrat. (Cleveland 1920) A violet vicolor with flaring falls. Very attractive and a favorite in my garden .....	.50
87	Avalon. (Sturt. 1918) Pinkish-lavender blossoms of great size and beautiful form. Good substance and withstands both stormy weather and hot sunshine	4.00
94	Ballerine. (Vilm. 1920) A large, light blue-violet bicolor of unusual form. Is sweetly scented. Late. A beautiful flower that may be classed with Avalon and Princess Beatrice	1.00
71	Blue Jay. (Farr 1913) Standards clear blue; falls dark blue .....	.50
72	Bluet. (Sturt. 1918) A free flowering blue-lavender. Makes a fine low-mass effect .....	.50
85	B. Y. Morrison. (Sturt. 1918). Standards pale lavender violet, the velvety raisin-purple falls widely bordered with lavender. Distinctly slender in stalk and growth	1.00
	Canopus. (Bliss 1921) Rather the color of Alcazar, but smooth texture and richer. Does not flower freely until it is well established	2.50
75	Caprice. (Vilm. 1904) Standards roseate-red. Falls deeper to red-violet. Fragrance of grape juice. Rather dwarf .....	.50
81	Carthusian. (Marshall 1906) Large bluish-lavender flowers .....	.50
89	Caterina. (Foster 1909) A poor grower. A very handsome variety where it likes its situation. Large lavender flowers. Fall slightly darker than standards. Much branched .....	.50
	Cecil Minturn. (Farr 1921) Standards and falls a uniform shade of soft cattleya-rose. Large dome-shaped flower. Medium height .....	.75
	Chasseur. (Vilm. 1923) One of the best yellow Irises at present in commerce. Flowers large with broad standards and well rounded falls, color is a deep yellow becoming a shade lighter in the center of fall. I am using it for hybridizing	Not for Sale

Chlorinda. (Mor. 1920 - Sturt. 1921) An exceptionally large soft amber yellow, the falls sparsely veined. Mikado-brown	3.00
Circe. (Sturt. 1921) Red-violet with curved veining on the falls next the beard. Standards ruffled. ....	.50
Citronella. (Bliss 1922) One of the loveliest variegates. Standards are clear yellow. Falls small and somewhat splotchy. A favorite with many	5.00
73 Clio. (Old variety 1863) Standards light lavender. Falls light-lilac with light-orange beard. Foliage is strong with broadest of leaves	2 for .50
86 Cluny. (Vilm. 1920) Large flowers of pale lavender violet .....	.50
80 Col. Candelot. (Millet 1907) Flowers coppery-red. Distinct. Root growth small .....	.50
Colias. (Williamson 1925) A pleasing opaque yellow that carries well	1.00
Comanche. (Farr 1926) One of Farr's new introductions	Not for Sale
Conquistador. (Mohr. 1921) A large pale lavender violet bi-color of unusual size and height	2.50
Cordon Bleu. (Sturt. 1921) A satiny blue-violet of value for garden group .....	.50
83 Corrida. (Millet 1914) A lavender blue about the tone of the bluest phlox divaricata. A favorite for garden massing as it blooms over so long a period. ....	.50
87 Crusader. (Foster 1913) Large violet-blue flowers. Moderate growth, increases slowly. Very beautiful when well grown .....	.75
Cypriana Seedling. (1924) Beautiful for garden effect. Must be seen to be appreciated. Leaves base colored .....	.75
80 Dalila. (Denis 1914) Standards flesh white. Falls dahlia-purple. Gives somewhat the effect of Reverie, but of course not as near perfection. Not a vigorous grower .....	.75
Daphne. (Bliss 1920) A better Rhein Nixe. Standards very white. Falls blue with white edge. Somewhat like Mildred Presby	1.50

Dejah. (Perry 1923) Tall free flowering blue-purple	1.50
82 Delicatissima. (Millet 1914) Large flowers, beautiful, tall, orchid color. One of the finest so-called "pinks" and compares very favorably with "Wild Rose," "Dream" and "Susan Bliss." Late .....	.75
91 Dominion. (Bliss 1917) Standards Dauphin's blue or light-bluish violet. Falls of exceptional substance of a deep rich indigo-purple velvet. Slow grower	7.50
70 Donna Nook. (Perry 1919) A favorite with garden visitors. An unusually bright blue-purple bi-color	1.00
74 Dr. Bernice. (L. Hooper 1867) Standards honey yellow. Falls overlaid with Burnt Lake. An old favorite	2 for .50
85 Dream. (Sturt. 1918) One of Miss Sturtevant's finest introductions. A very near approach to the perfect pink self color	1.50
Duchess Sarah. (Yeld 1924) This glorious Iris has a brilliancy of coloring which makes it quite outstanding among the paler blue bi-colors. It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it. Not for Sale	
Duquesne. (Hall 1923) A jewel of a flower, should be in every fine collection	2.00
86 Edouard Michel. (Verdier 1904) Standards and falls somewhat ruffled, a distinct shade of rosy-red. Plant is not of strong growth but is well worth waiting for .....	.50
E. H. Jenkins. (Bliss 1919) Large flowers of two shades of blue-lavender. Tall low branching stems.	1.00
76 E. L. Crandall. (Farr 1915) Standards white bordered deep blue. Falls flaring and widely margined blue .....	.50
75 Empire. (Sturt. 1918) A warm deep yellow Iris of good habit, fine for massing	2 for .50
Evadne. (Bliss 1924) A beautiful rose-red self. An improved "Seminole." The flowers are larger and much better form. Sweetly scented, free flowering and a strong grower	Not for Sale

80	Fairy. (Kennicott 1905) White delicately suffused with opal tints. Fragrant and fine for a cut flower	2 for .50
	Feronia. (Perry 1923) Standards rosy-bronze; falls old rose heavily lined madder crimson. A giant, "Her Majesty"	2.00
	Firmament. (Groschner 1920) A very early variety having large blooms of two shades of lavender blue .....	.50
	Flammenschwert. (G. and K. 1920) "Flaming Sword." The standards are pure golden yellow and the falls crimson maroon, margined yellow. Gives brilliant effect in mass	Not for Sale
70	Flavescens. (Introduced before 1830) Delicate shade of soft yellow. Fine for massing. The primrose Iris, very beautiful	2 for .50
	Folkwang. (G. and K. 1925) Standards a beautiful lustrous rose-pink. Falls a dark red veined light-brown. This is generally considered to be Goos and Konneman's finest introduction	2.00
	Franklin Beynon. (Perry 1923) Rosy-mauve self. Darker, taller and larger than Mrs. Alan Gray. Long season of bloom	1.00
	Frank M. Thomas. (Thomas) Standards pale dappled violet. Falls white to cream, edged violet. Penciled near beard with violet-brown .....	.75
	Fro. (G. and K. 1910) Standards deep gold. Falls brilliant chestnut. One of the best of the Variegata varieties	2 for .50
	Gabriel. (Bliss 1923) Standards bright clear steel blue, very broad ($2\frac{3}{4}$ in.) and rounded and finely arched. Falls bright violet-blue, suffused deeper at the haft, as broad as standards and flat-hanging. The growth is exceedingly vigorous	Not for Sale
89	Georgia. (Farr 1920) The whole flower is a uniform soft shade of cattelya rose. Darker than "Cecil Minturn" and grows better in my garden .....	.75
	Germaine Perthuis. (Millet 1924) A seedling of Sow de Mad Gaudichau. It is a most brilliant violet-purple self with a striking orange beard. The whole flower is of a splendid velvety appearance. Sweet scented and very free flowering. Mr. Millet's finest introduction	Not for Sale

75	Goldcrest. (Dykes 1914) Bright violet-blue with conspicuous yellow beard. Small rhizomes; slow in growth .....	.75
	Gold Imperial. (Sturt. 1924) Cromeyellow throughout, except for the orange beard; it has rare finish of texture and form. A great improvement on Shekinah	4.50
73	Grevin. (Vilmorin 1920) Deep purple with the standards shaded yellow, heavily reticulated brown at haft. Late flowering. Scented .....	.50
	Gules. (Bliss 1917) Standards reddish-lilac. Falls rich pansy violet of enamel like smoothness. The haft has brown veining on cream ground .....	.50
	Harmony. (Dykes 1923) A deep rich purple self, the standards and falls and beard of exactly similar tone, giving a wonderful color effect in mass. Not for Sale	
	Harpalion. (Perry 1923) Gigantic flowers, well formed and freely produced on well branched stems over four feet high. Standards lavender overlaid bronze. Falls clear lavender blue	2.00
	Harriet Presby. (Presby 1922) A very tall light-rosy-violet, the hafts finely reticulated with orange-apricot	2.00
73	Her Majesty. (Perry 1903). An improved Queen of May. The color deeper and brighter and the veining heavier. A real rose-pink in the mass. 2 for .50	
88	Hermione. (Hort. 1920) An immense and greatly admired purple bi-color with orange beard. It has been called the "Expert's Iris." Stock always scarce	2.50
	Homer C. (Mor. 1922, Sturt. 1925) A really gorgeous Iris of the tones of Opera but an improvement	8.00
	Imperator. (Cayeux 1922) A very strong growing plant. Flowers very large with standards clear violet shaded fawn. Falls violaceous red; throat reticulated red-brown. One of the most reliable of recent introductions	Not for Sale
	Inca. (Farr 1922) Standards saffron yellow. Falls plum, edged yellow. Odd combination .....	.50

79	Iris King. (G. & K. 1907) Standards golden yellow with shades of fawn; falls rich velvety maroon, bordered yellow. A very fine variegata	2 for .50
86	Isoleine. (Vilmorin 1904) A shy flowerer except in favorable seasons. Large flowers of exquisite coloring. Standards are pale pinkish buff; falls deep old rose tinted yellow towards the center .....	.50
80	Jacquesiana. (Lemon 1844) Yellowish standards flushed red; falls reddish-purple. Moderate growth. Combines well with yellow varieties .....	.50
	Jacqueline Guillot. (Cayeux 1924) An enormous bloom of soft bluish-violet with a lustrous surface. The color of "Corrida" but very much larger	2.50
70	James Boyd. (Farr 1915) Standards clear light blue. Falls dark violet, tipped and edged lighter ..	.50
	Japanesque. (Farr 1921) Six petals spread horizontally in the form of a Japanese Iris. Standards lavender-white flecked lilac; falls deep violet edged with pale lavender, coppery yellow beard .....	.50
	Jubille. (Sass 1923, Sturt. 1924) Buff heavily spotted dark copper. Large ruffled flower of extra heavy substance. The general color effect is a rather dark, rich, luscious peach color	5.00
81	Juniata. (Farr 1909) One of the tallest Irises. A medium shade of blue lavender, deeper than Princess Beatrice	2 for .50
	Kalos. (Sass 1924) Standards white lightly veined and flecked pale rose fall arching and slightly ruffled. Falls same dainty coloring. Prominent yellow beard. Total effect pink	5.00
90	Kashmiriana. (Native to the Persian Gulf) Parent of some of the finest whites. White very faintly veined yellow on the haft. The culture is very difficult and consequently is seldom listed	1.00
	Kestrel. (Morrison 1925) Magnificent new purple bi-color of superb form and carriage; strong grower, suggests some of the Dominion Race though of independent parentage	12.00
	Koya. (Sturt. 1920) A deep violet self, the haft veined on white. Vigorous .....	.50

90	Lent A. Williamson. (Williamson 1918) Standards very broad, campanula violet; falls broad and drooping, velvety violet purple. Beard yellow. Large flowers of exceptional substance. Extremely vigorous in growth .....	.50
	Leonato. (Hort. 1922) A greatly improved Lady Foster. Unquestionably the finest bi-color in the world. Standards pale lavender to silvery heliotrope; falls slightly darker. Early flowering and very fragrant	7.50
90	Leverrier. (Denis 1917) An enormous flower of Chinese and pansy violet hues; a wonderful variety when well grown	2.50
82	Lohengrin. (G. and K. 1910) Light pinkish-mauve. Fine for massing	2 for .50
91	Lord of June. (Yeld 1911) Standards pale lavender-blue, falls rich deep lavender-violet. An exceedingly beautiful flower. Stems sometimes weak. Is a great favorite .....	.75
79	Loreley. (G. and K. 1909) Standards bright canary yellow; falls cream yellow with purple markings and reticulations deepening to velvety purple, margined canary. A general favorite and fine for landscape effect. Sweetly scented	2 for .50
	Lycaena. (Williamson 1925) A particularly pleasing Amoena. White standards and deep purple falls in strong contrast. Compares well with both Rhein Nixe and Daphne	1.00
81	Ma Mie. (Cayeaux 1906) A very popular Plicata. Standards and falls pure white frilled violet-blue. Of better form than Mme. Chereau .....	.50
	Mary Orth. (Farr 1920) Standards a light shade and falls a deep shade of blue-violet	1.00
78	Mary Williamson. (Wms. 1921) Standards white; falls flaring, purple with white border. Medium sized flowers on slender stem. Does not multiply rapidly. Stock always limited	1.50
76	Mauvine. (Dean 1919) A mauve pallida self. Darker than Lohengrin .....	.50

85	Medrano. (Vilmorin 1920) Semi-dwarf of rare coloring. Standards reddish-copper with a slight suggestion of violet; falls dark crimson purple, almost black in parts, flecked with buff and lavender.	.75
	Midwest. (Sass 1922) A delightfully ruffled flower flushed and dotted deep rose on white ground	1.00
	Mildred Presby. (Farr 1923) Standards white; falls rich dark pansy-violet with narrow edge of lavender-white	2.00
	Milky Way. (Sturt. 1922) Clear white delicately etched with violet on the haft. One of the best new whites	1.75
75	Mithras. (G. and K. 1910) Standards yellow, falls brilliant wine-red reticulated cream with border of yellow. Very showy	2 for .50
87	Mlle. Schwartz. (Denis 1916) Large self-colored flowers of pale mauve. Exceptionally fine but not a good doer in the north	1.50
84	Mme. Cheri. (Sturt. 1918) Ageratum-violet tinted with pink and warmed by the yellow undertone; flower of exquisite poise	1.25
85	Mme. Chobant. (Denis 1916) One of the most artistic Irises we have, a plicator with a mingling of pale yellow, pale wine-red and lilac tones. Clover scented .....	.75
86	Mme. Durrand. (Denis 1912) Is rather hard to grow, but otherwise an altogether fine and outstanding Iris. Iridescent buff flushed with lilac and amber; six-inch blooms on long branching stems	4.00
84	Monsignor. (Vilm. 1907) Standards violet; falls heavily veined a deeper purple	2 for .50
	Moonlight. (Dykes 1923) The pale amber yellow broad standards are finely arched. The falls are straight hanging, smoky sulphur yellow, with heavy greenish gold reticulation at the haft, with a striking broad lemon yellow beard. Very strongly scented	Not for Sale
	Morning Splendor. (Shull 1922) An exceedingly rich, large, deep claret-red Iris; flowers of fine form, well poised on the widely branched stalks	5.00

	Mother of Pearl. (Sturt. 1921) A beautiful and outstanding Iris. Standards and falls pale bluish lavender with a faint creamy undertone. A lustrous texture displaying the iridescent colors of mother-of-pearl	1.00
82	Mount Penn. (Farr 1909) A warm rose-purple blend with orange beard; a distinct rose effect in mass. Moderate growth .....	.75
	Mrs. A. K. Lodge. (Wettengel 1922) Light lilac-pink, somewhat like Mrs. Alan Gray but larger and finer .....	.75
73	Mrs. A. M. Brand. (Fryer 1919) Standard large erect white; falls white slightly veined and tinted pale violet. Orange beard. Gives a white effect in mass. Fragrant. Long period of bloom .....	.75
	Mrs. Fred Stern. (Perry 1922) Standards arched; falls flaring. Light to phlox-purple self, white beard. An Iris of very fine carriage and pleasing color	1.50
	Mrs. Hetty Matson. (Perry 1923) Large globular flowers; standards purple-fawn, shot bronze; falls broad rich crimson-purple, rich yellow beard	2.50
	Mrs. Marion Cran. (Perry 1923) This is undoubtedly the finest pink Iris in the world. Tall, stout stems, well furnished with large perfect shaped flowers. The color is a glorious shade of brilliant light rose	15.00
	Mrs. Perry. (Perry 1924) A new introduction from England, which I have not seen in bloom	10.00
	Mystic. (Bliss 1923) Standards absolutely pure white, well arched with deep plum-red reticulations at the haft. Flowers of good substance	Not for Sale
74	Myth. (Sturt. 1918) A large lavender-violet self of clear and pleasing tones	1.00
82	Nancy Orne. (Sturt. 1921) A lovely rose-purple blend with buff tinted styles. The general effect is a fawn-pink flower .....	.75
81	Neptune. (Yeld 1916) Standards bright pale blue; falls purple-blue. Flowers of large size and fine quality .....	.50

73	Nibelungen. (G. and K. 1910) Standards yellowish brown; falls purple bordered light brown. Vigorous and free .....	.50
80	Nine Wells. (Foster 1909) Standards lavender-violet; falls deep velvety-purple. Large flowers on tall stems .....	.50
	Ochracea. (Denis 1919) Syn "Sunset." The old gold standards give a wonderfully rich effect in the sun, the falls are flushed with blue-lavender	1.25
	Olive Murrell. (Perry 1924) A magnificent tall growing large flowered variety of unusual coloring, which might almost be described as a greatly improved "Quaker Lady." The standards are of great size and finely arched, deep lavender-rose shot bronze. The slightly reflexed falls are a rich lavender-blue shot with rose and bronze. The rich buttercup yellow of the beard and style arms lights up the whole flower in a most beautiful manner. The blooms are very sweetly scented. A fine grower and free flowering	Not for Sale
	Ophelia. (Cayeux 1925) One of the best new French Irises. The color is indescribably charming and subtle, a delicious medley of warm orange, cream-mauve and bronze tints, lit up with a deep orange beard. Flowers of perfect form and great refinement	Not for Sale
87	Opera. (Vilm 1916) A magnificent variety, with blooms of medium size. Standards bright, rich pansy-violet, shading to brownish-violet at the base. Falls a rich velvety violet-purple. A very striking Iris. It is not a vigorous grower in my garden, but I have seedlings not as yet introduced which I think will carry the rich color of Opera to a higher level.	Not for Sale
79	Oporto. (Yeld 1911) A vigorous and free flowering cengralti hybrid; deep red-purple with an orange beard .....	.50
78	Oriflamme. (Vilm. 1904) Standards lavender of great size; falls deep velvety violet-blue. Immense handsome blooms .....	.50
88	Pallida Dalmatica. (1600) Standards and falls clear lavender-blue, shading to pale silvery blue at base. Unusually heavy glaucous foliage. An old favorite .....	.50

	Paladin. (Bliss 1921) A Germanica x Macrantha seedling, somewhat similar to "Oriflamme" but better. The flowers are of very good substance, large with standards and falls broad, and freely produced on branching spikes. Standards clear violet-blue, falls deep rich violet-purple. An outstanding Iris which gives a magnificent effect when massed, owing to the brilliancy of the coloring	Not for Sale
	Palemon. (Perry 1923) A giant "Afterglow" about twice the size and on very tall stems	2.00
	Parc de Neuilly. (Verdier 1910) Plum-purple self, orange beard. A fine seed parent. Gives striking garden effect and is one of the best late purples .....	.50
	Peau Rouge. (Cayeux 1923) This novelty was awarded a certificate of merit in France and the color is quite outstanding. Standards are coppery-red; falls bronze blood-red; beard brownish-yellow. It might almost be described as a very brilliant "Ambigu," as the flowers are almost identical in form. Stems do not branch. Flowers very crowded	Not for Sale
78	Perfection. (Barr about 1880) Standard light blue, falls dark violet-purple, always very much admired as a garden clump	2 for .50
	Pink Pearl. (Cleveland 1920) Mallow-pink self.	1.00
77	Pocahontas. (Farr 1915) Standards and falls white, widely bordered lavender-violet. One of the frilled varieties and an improvement on the old favorite "Mme. Chereau" .....	.50
80	Powhatan. (Farr 1913) A good red-purple self.	.50
95	Princess Beatrice. (Barr) The finest form of Palлада Dalmatica. Silvery lavender flowers of the greatest substance on tall stalks. Foliage is unusually heavy glaucous. A general favorite. A well known lecturer on gardens said, "If I could only have one plant in my garden it would be an Iris." I would carry it still farther and say, "and the Iris would be Princess Beatrice." If I could add two more I should take Flavescens and Fairy. They are all low in price, but are very satisfying in the garden picture. Princess Beatrice is priced at	.75

	Princess Osra. (Bliss 1922) Standards heavily dotted within the deep veined border. The center of the fall is also specked with violet on the cream ground and has a narrower border than that on the standards; flowers large	2.00
72	Princess Victoria Louise. (G. and K. 1910) Standards light yellow; falls purplish-rose, bordered pale yellow	2 for .50
83	Prosper Langier. (Verdier 1914) Flowers of strongly bronzed crimson purple .....	.50
	Prospero. (Yeld 1920) A magnificent Iris of splendid form and large size. Standards lavender suffused yellow toward lower half; falls a deep red-purple .....	.75
	Purple King. (Old variety) An early purple self.	2 for .50
84	Quaker Lady. (Farr 1909) Standard smoky lavender; falls blue and old gold; center of flower and beard yellow. Dainty and charming. One of Farr's best varieties	2 for .50
90	Queen Caterina. (Sturt. 1917) Standard and falls a luminous pale lavender-violet, appearing pinker in sun and bluer in shadow. The flowers of largest size and heavy substance freely produced on tall branching stems. Blooms over a long period. A favorite in my garden .....	.75
77	Rachel Fox. (Jacobs 1920) Medium sized flowers, yellow-flushed blue. Slow to become established. A beautiful and scarce variety	1.50
	Rajput. (Sturt. 1922) A heliotrope-violet flower with flaring falls and the luminous texture of "Queen Caterina." Fine substance and vigorous growth. Tall	4.00
78	Red Cloud. (Farr 1913) Flowers red-purple tinged bronze. Medium height .....	.50
87	Reverie. (Sturt. 1920) The standards are cream flushed with pink, the falls an unusual tone of deep rose. Tall and very near perfection	6.00
84	Rhein Nixe. (G. and K. 1910) Standards the purest white. Falls rich purple with white border. Very strong grower, tall and decorative in the garden picture	2 for .50

Robert Wallace. (Perry 1923) A magnificent dark pallida. Standards rich violet; falls deep purple-black. It is the finest, tall, large, very dark Iris, with the exception of "Peerless." Scarce .....	.50
Romola. (Bliss 1924) One of the best of the "Dominion" race. Flowers large; standards pale lilac tinged pale ivory-yellow at the base. Falls flat hanging, velvety red-violet with close light brown reticulations on the haft Not for Sale	
Rosealba. (Bliss 1919) A fine red Iris in mass. A redder, taller "Seminole" of very fine tone	1.00
Sea Gull. (Farr 1921) Standards white, dome shaped; falls white, faintly shaded blue and netted with narrow blue lines or veins. An unusual flower which is appropriately named	2 for .50
83 Seminole. (Farr 1920) Standards dark violet-rose; falls rich velvety crimson, brilliant orange beard. Always attracts attention when growing in mass .....	.75
77 Shalimar. (Wallace 1916) Standards lavender-blue; falls violet-purple. Noted for its especially fine tall stem .....	.50
88 Shekinah. (Sturt 1918) The first pale yellow of pallida habit and the most widely known of Miss Sturtevant's seedlings. Yellows are much needed at Iris time to mix with the many shades of lavender, violet and purple .....	.50
76 Sherwin Wright. (Kohankie 1915) Standards and falls clear deep golden yellow. Flowers small but freely produced, making a very bright effect in mass. Hybridizers are trying to get this color in a larger flower and taller stem	2 for .50
75 Shrewsbury. (Farr 1916) Standards rosy-bronze, falls violet-purple with lighter shadings; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors .....	.50
84 Sindjkhā. (Sturt. 1918) An Iris of fine quality, a combination of subdued lavender and buff in color; especially fine in the garden and a proved favorite with visitors. Tall, fragrant .....	.75

Sir Michael. (Yeld 1925) The best Iris that Mr. Yeld has ever raised, surpassing even "Asia." The standards are a clear lavender-blue; falls a rich deep purple strongly suffused red-brown, which becomes deeper and more striking at the haft. The beard is a brilliant red-gold **Not for Sale**

Souv. de Loetitia Michaud. (Millet 1923) Large flowers of fine texture. Standards lobelia-blue, shading toward the edge to pale blue. Falls the same color beautifully veined yellow on the white ground of the haft. Considered by an eminent English Iris authority to be the finest of the recent French introductions **Not for Sale**

93	Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet 1914) A tall, early, deep purple bi-color of an unusual velvety appearance, the fine shape and finish of the flower giving it great distinction. Fragrant	1.25
	Stamboul. (Int. Wallace 1916) Standards wisteria violet, falls rich violet-blue. Of cypriana parentage.	.50
83	Stanley H. White. (Sturt. 1918) A deep yellow so sparsely veined as to carry the effect of a self; widely and distinctively branched	5.00
	Steepway. (Scott 1922) A smooth purple tinted flower with reflections of peacock-blue, apricot, and nile green, an indescribable combination	1.00
	Susan Bliss. (Bliss 1922) A uniform shade of deep rose-pink. The beard is light orange and adds a pleasing color tone. Rhizomes are always small.	2.50
78	Swatara. (Farr 1918) Standards blue with an undertone of yellow; falls violet. Conspicuous orange beard	2 for .50
85	Sweet Lavender. (Bliss 1919) Standards pale lavender; falls horizontal, very broad, widely expanded and of a deep rose-lavender. The general effect is a lovely shade of rose-mauve. One of Bliss' finest seedlings. Should be in every good collection	1.00
83	Taj Mahal. (Sturt. 1920) A plant of height and great vigor, the flowers pure white, large and of firm substance	3.00
74	Tamar. (Bliss 1920) Standards lilac; falls rose-lilac, color deepening below the beard. Medium size bloom; midseason .....	.50

Tenebrae. (Bliss 1922) Standards of deep violet-purple tinged with maroon in the center, the smooth circular falls are velvety blackish-purple. A flower of Rembrandtesque coloring and of best substance.

Not for Sale

Thecla. (Williamson 1925) A vigorous Iris bearing its beautiful flowers in the greatest profusion. Standards bright clear mauve, the spreading falls purple

.50

75 **Tineae.** Pale lavender-blue. Tall. Not as fine a flower as Pallida Dalmatica, but has stronger growth and produces more flowers **2 for .50**

73 **Tintallion.** (Sturt. 1921) Distinct and makes a lovely low mass; white standards and falls looking as if the purple sap had left the veins and settled into the tips. Much admired for its dainty grace. **.75**

Titan. (Bliss 1921) An enormous light blue bi-color with stiff spreading falls; vigorous and free-flowering. Mr. Wister says, "Valuable for breeding, the only really strong grower of Dominion race, tremendously vigorous, good height" **Not for Sale**

84 **Troost.** (Denis 1908) Rose-colored, a shade darker than "Her Majesty," the venation of the falls deeper. A peculiar raspberry rose, very attractive

.75

85 **Valery Mayet.** (Denis 1912) Rose-purple and velvety dahlia purple with a strongly contrasting flush of tawny orange at the center

1.00

Viking. (Bliss 1920) A lovely pure violet-blue, Pallida. The habit of growth is exceedingly good and it is very free flowering **Not for Sale**

81 **Virginia Moore.** (Shull 1921) Standards bright yellow; falls yellow slightly veined. Flowers deeper in color than Aurea

.75

Veloute. (Vilm. 1924) One of the darkest blue Irises. Darker than Blue Jay and somewhat similar to Perfection

1.50

Warrior. (Sturt. 1922) Heavy and rich in effect; the purple shaded flowers of large size; stalk well branched; growth vigorous; tall

1.50

	Wedgewood. (Dykes 1923) A rich true blue self. The whole flower may be compared for color to that in the standards of "Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau." Flowers large, with a prominent pure white beard. Late flowering	Not for Sale
	White Knight. (Saunders 1916) A pure white Iris with only the lightest of reticulations at the haft.	.50
81	Wild Rose. (Sturt. 1921) In some lights almost the exact pink of the Prairie Rose, but with a silvery finish of unusual smoothness and of firm texture	3.00
83	W. J. Fryer. (Fryer 1917) Standards dull gold; falls deep red-purple reticulated in the upper half.	.75
	W. R. Dykes. (Dykes 1926) This Iris is the late Mr. W. R. Dykes' crowning achievement. Raisers have always striven to obtain a tall, large flowered yellow variety, and several quite nice yellow Irises have been introduced during recent years. Among them "Shekinah," "Chasseur" and "Amber." These however, are not comparable in size, form, or quality with the many fine Irises we have in other colors, and it seemed almost impossible to expect to get these desirable points combined with the yellow color. At last, in "W. R. Dykes" we have an Iris which for size and fine form, quality and refinement, height and freedom of flowering, is equal to best Irises in cultivation and the color is an absolutely pure yellow. It is a splendid grower and has no fault	Not for Sale
	Wyomissing. (Farr 1909) Small flowers of pale creamy pink. Effective in the distance and in clumps. Vigorous rapid grower	2 for .50

The above list is by no means a complete one of all Irises growing in Shanunga Gardens. Many are left out for various reasons. Several which are listed are not for sale, but will probably be priced in a future catalogue. The descriptions are given as I think they will be of interest to my garden visitors who wish to become familiar with the very finest new introductions.

On the last pages of this catalogue I am listing some "Iris Collections" for the assistance of those who have not the time or inclination to make a selection from a long list of Irises. Deliveries will be made at my earliest convenience in the order of their receipt. If surplus stock of kind ordered is exhausted, some variety equally good will be substituted.

No. 1 BEGINNER'S COLLECTION

Amas	Loreley	Sherwin Wright
Fairy	Monsignor	Quaker Lady
Fro	Rhein Nixe	Wyomissing
Flavescens	Perfection	Pallida Dalmatica

One of each \$2.50, or three of each \$7.00

No. 2 QUALITY COLLECTION

Alcazar	Iris King	Tineae
Celeste	Juniata	Caprice
Archeveque	Lohengrin	Inca
Clio	Princess Vic. Louise	Thecla
Dr. Bernice	Sea Gull	Nine Wells
	Swatara	

One of each \$4.00, or three of each \$11.00

No. 3 NOVELTY COLLECTION

Autocrat	Tineae	Thecla
Blue Jay	Bluet	Firmament
Japanesque	Oporto	Grevin
Mithras	Carthusian	James Boyd
Nibelungen	Edouard Michel	Tamar
Purple King	E. L. Crandall	Oriflamme

One of each \$6.00, or three of each \$16.00

No. 4 RAINBOW COLLECTION

Pocahontas	Autocrat	Lent A. Williamson
Tintalion	Grevin	Queen Caterina
Powhatan	W. J. Fryer	Juniata
Circe	Shalimar	Princess Beatrice
Frank Thomas	Lord of June	

One of each \$7.00, or three of each \$20.00

No. 5 GEM COLLECTION

Ambassadeur	Prospero
Ballerine	Oriflamme
Lent A. Williamson	Rosealba
Mother of Pearl	Seminole
Princess Beatrice	Mrs. A. M. Brand
Queen Caterina	Daphne
Shekinah	Ochracea
Sweet Lavender	Princess Osra
Tintalion	Franklin Baynon
Sow. de Mme. Gandichau	Mrs. Hetty Matson

One of each \$20.00, or three of each for \$55.00

I will make up collections if requested. Perhaps you would like some **special color scheme.**

The following lists of special bargains to be sold three or five of a kind to be used for quick mass effect:

Amas	Monsignor
Celeste	Nibelungen
Clio	Perfection
Dr. Bernice	Princess Victoria Louise
Fro	Purple King
Flavescens	Quaker Lady
Iris King	Rhein Nixe
Japanesque	Sea Gull
Juniata	Sherwin Wright
Lohengrin	Swatara
Loreley	Tineae
Mithras	Wyomissing

Two for \$.50, or five for \$1.00

Alcazar	Inca
Archeveque	James Boyd
Autocrat	Nine Wells
Blue Jay	Oporto
Bluet	Oriflamme
Caprice	Pallida Dalmatica
Carthusian	Pocahontas
Edouard Michel	Powhatan
E. L. Crandall	Tamar
Firmament	Thecla
Grevin	

\$.50 each, or three for \$1.00

Twenty mixed rhizomes unlabeled, \$1.00

Twenty unnamed seedlings, \$1.00

General Information

Time to Plant

Bearded Iris may be planted whenever the ground is not frozen. Owing to our cold northern climate, I find that **April 15** is about the earliest that I can move my Iris. I prefer to have them in place by September 1st, although some seasons I have moved them many weeks later with good results. Farther South they can be planted later.

Orders will be sent out at my earliest convenience, unless otherwise requested. I prefer to ship the new and expensive varieties after flowering in order that they may be checked as to their correct names.

My garden is maintained primarily for pleasure and the study of hybridizing Bearded Iris. I commercialize my surplus in order to obtain Government Permits to import novelties from Foreign Countries. This gives my seedlings a great variety of parentage and at the same time makes room for my own new seedlings.

Remittance may be made with order in any form most convenient for you.

I refund money for any variety ordered that I cannot furnish.



SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS
CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE